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United Nations Register of Conventional Arms

Report of the Secretary-General

Addendum*

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* The information contained herein was received after the submission of the main report (A/63/120 and Add.1).

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II. Information received from Governments

A. Index of information submitted by Governments[1]

	State	Data on exports	Data on imports	Explanation submitted in note verbale	Background information		
					Military holdings	Procurement through national production	International transfers of small arms and light weapons
1.	Israel	Yes	Yes				
2.	Japan[a]					Yes	

[a] Japan provided additional information on the procurement of small arms and light weapons through national production.

B. Replies received from Governments on conventional arms transfers

Israel

Reporting country: Israel

Original language: English
Background information provided: no

Calendar year: 2007
Date of submission: 5 March 2009

EXPORTS

A	B	C	D	E	Remarks	
Category (I-VII)	Final importer State(s)	Number of items	State/country of origin (if not exporter)	Inter-mediate location (if any)	Description of item	Comments on the transfer[a]
III. Large calibre systems	Romania	312			160 mm rockets	
	USA	38			120 mm rockets	
		25			120 mm mortar barrels	
VII. Missiles a) and missile launchers b)	Italy	160			"Spike" missiles	

[a] National criteria on transfers: departure of equipment from the national territory of Israel.

[1] With the submissions of Israel the number of replies received from Governments stands at 91.

IMPORTS

A	B	C	D	E	Remarks	
Category (I-VII)	**Exporter State(s)**	**Number of items**	**State of origin (if not exporter)**	**Inter-mediate location (if any)**	**Description of item**	**Comments on the transfer[a]**
II. Armoured combat vehicles	USA	3			M577A2 Command carrier	
III. Large calibre artillery systems	USA	18 20			120 mm recoiling mortar system M1064A3 Mortar vehicle	 Two vehicles used as spare parts
IV. Combat aircraft	USA	18			F-16	Type I
V. Attack helicopters	USA	4			AH-64A/D	AH-64A returned for conversion to AH-64D

[a] National criteria on transfers: arrival of equipment into the national territory of Israel.

III. Information received from Governments on military holdings and procurement through national production

Japan

Procurement through national production

Description of items[2]	Number of items
Type — 89 rifle	6,434
5.56 mm machine gun MINIMI	451
12.7 mm heavy machine gun	124
81 mm mortar L16	9

[2] The table does not contain all the small arms and light weapons produced by the Government of Japan.

Annex

Views received from Governments in accordance with paragraph 7 (a) of General Assembly resolution 61/77

Israel

Background information

1. Israel welcomes the continuing operation of the United Nations Register of Conventional Arms and the efforts made by the United Nations and the Member States to make this significant measure of confidence, trust and security building as relevant and universal as possible, taking into account national, regional and global security concerns.

2. Convinced by the importance of the adherence to the Register and its contribution to the regional and global stability and security, Israel decided, from the time of the Register's establishment, in 1992, to respond annually on its seven categories of major conventional arms. Israel's policy in reporting conventional arms transfers is that of the departure or arrival of the relevant military equipment to or from its territory.

3. Israel supports multilateral and bilateral initiatives to eradicate the illicit trafficking and proliferation of conventional weapons in all its forms. Israel faces daily attacks by terrorist organizations intentionally targeting its civilian population and civilian objectives, including its civil aviation.

4. We urge Member States of the United Nations Register to focus on preventive measures against international and regional terrorism in the illicit trade and trafficking of man-portable air defence systems and short-range rockets.

5. In the area of arms control, which supplements the efforts made by the international community on the Register, Israel constructively participates in international negotiations on the enlargement of the Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects (CCW) to deal with the humanitarian problems caused by the indiscriminate and irresponsible use of certain conventional weapons, as it did on anti-personnel landmines, blinding lasers, anti-vehicle landmines, explosive remnants of war and other munitions, including cluster munitions. Israel, as a party to the Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects, also maintains its unilateral moratorium on all the sale, export and transfer of any anti-personnel landmines (until July 2008 with a view to prolonging it for another three years, to July 2011).

6. Furthermore, Israel specifically views the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons, in all its aspects, and their misuse as an imminent threat to security and stability, which effects and harms civilian populations and societies and impedes development and post-conflict reconstruction and rehabilitation. In this regard, Israel took part in the negotiations of the Working Group under the United Nations Programme of Action on Tracing Illicit small arms and light weapons and follows the operational guidelines of the international instrument, adopted by the General

Assembly in December 2005, to enable States to identify and trace, in a timely and reliable manner, illicit small arms and light weapons.

7. Israel, pursuant to its comprehensive export control legislation and regulations, controls transfers of arms, military technology and dual-use items very closely. In view of the specific threat, Israel decided to follow the principals of the Wassenaar Arrangement, and closely control man-portable air defence systems in all its aspects (as adopted by the plenary of the Wassenaar Agreement in December 2003).

8. Israel recently enacted a new law governing national defence export controls. Among other changes to existing legislation, the new Defence Export Control Act adopts the Wassenaar Arrangement control lists, upgrades and formalizes the consultation process between relevant authorities (Ministry of Defense, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Ministry of Labor, Trade and Industry) and enforcement mechanisms. In addition to the legislative developments, a new Defense Export Control Division has been established within the Ministry of Defense and a new Defense Export Control Department within the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, consolidating and strengthening the existing export control units.

9. In addition, Israel's conventional arms transfers policy puts several major restrictions and prohibitions on arms transfers, including on small arms and light weapons and munitions. It starts at the point of taking the decision to approve or deny marketing or actual exporting, licenses. The restrictions include constraints such as: compliance with arms control treaties and regimes to which Israel is committed and, prohibitions on exports to:

- Regions or States under a Security Council embargo on arms sales;
- Non-State entities; subversive and underground groups or areas with ongoing internal armed conflicts;
- Places where there is an eminent risk that arms might be illicitly proliferated or fall in the hands of terrorists or entities and States that support or sponsor them.

10. Israel's strategic situation in the region, and the lack of reciprocity in military transparency and openness from our neighbouring countries, makes it very difficult for it to support the enlargement of the Register to also apply to military holdings and procurement through national production. Moreover, it is premature for us, at this stage, to support any advanced military transparency such as the adjustments to the existing seven categories of the Register to include power projection capabilities and force multipliers or information on transfers of military technology.

11. Accordingly, the linkage made by some States and State Parties to the Register between the transparency in conventional and the non-conventional armaments seems to be counterproductive owing to the fact that weapons of mass destruction are already dealt with in other arms control treaties (for example, the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, the Chemical Weapons Convention and the Bacteriological and Toxin Weapons Convention), where the conventional arms transparency has not yet reached universality, especially in the Middle East.

12. Israel supports a gradual exchange of information on military affairs. Such an exchange of information must start with regional responses, on a yearly basis, to the present United Nations Register of Conventional Arms and then evolve, based on a real improvement in the security environment, into a more advanced transparency

concept, as appropriate and necessary, in the framework of confidence-building measures in the region.

13. Advanced transparency, which would encompass military holdings and indigenous production capabilities, force projection and multipliers and advanced military technology, can only prove to be stabilizing if established as part of regional security and arms control regimes, mutually verified and based, inter alia, on the respected principles of reciprocity and comprehensiveness, normalization of political-military relations.

14. Israel believes that consolidating the existing United Nations Register, through outreach to States in problematic regions, such as the Middle East, and convincing countries in those regions to adhere to it, should be our first priority. In Israel's view, the Register should remain simple, focused and relevant to the aim it tries to achieve, which is confidence and security-building measures of openness, good neighbourly relations and the avoidance of an unnecessary arms race.